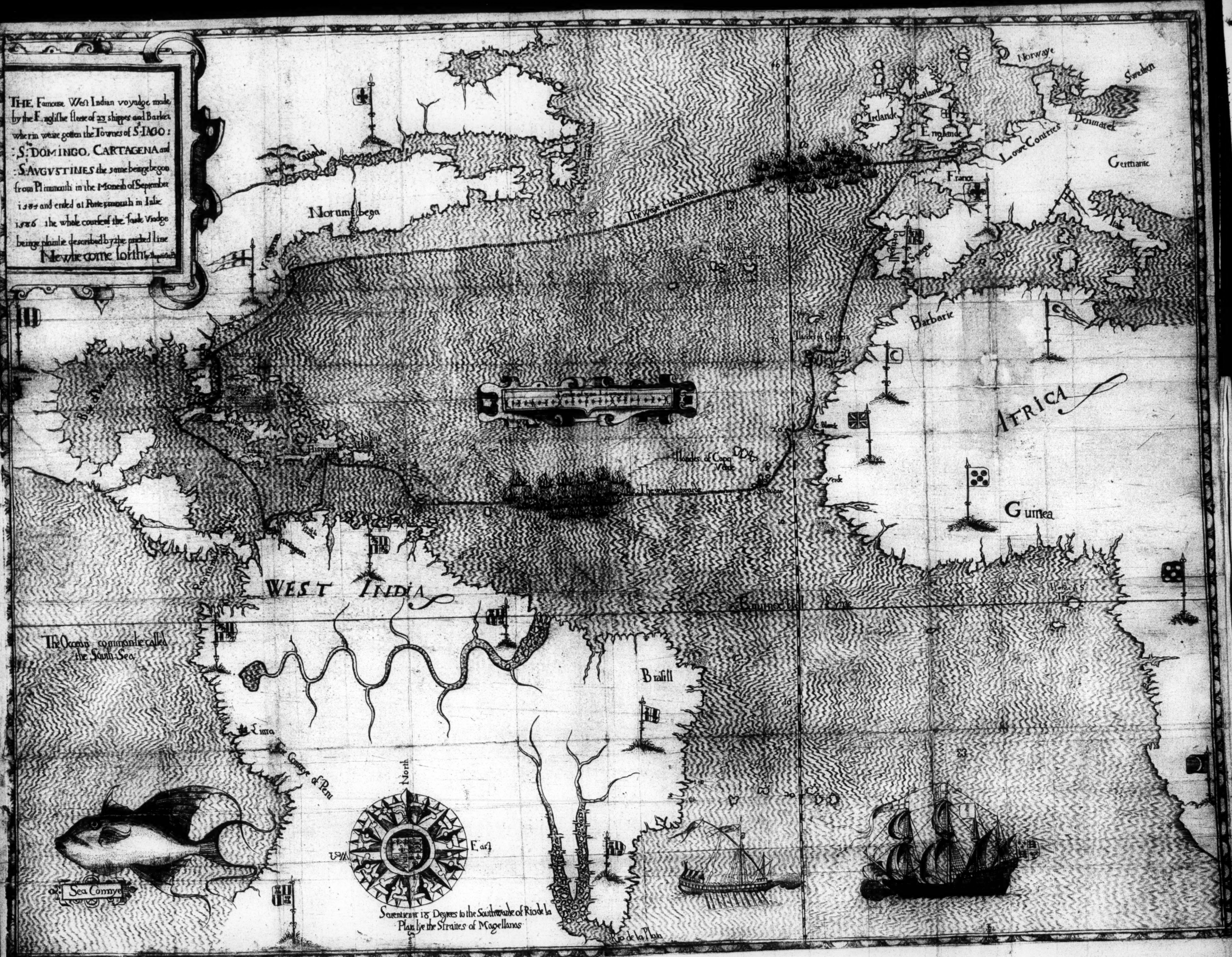


THE Famous West Indian voyage made by the English Fleet of 23 ships and Barks, wherein were gotten the Townes of S<sup>t</sup> IAGO : S<sup>t</sup> DOMINGO, CARTAGENA and S<sup>t</sup> AUGUSTINES the same being begun from Plymouth in the Month of September 1585 and ended at Portsmouth in Iulie 1586 the whole content of the said Voyage being plainly described by the marked line Newlie come forth.



Atlantic Ocean. - Route chart.

Francis Drake knight General of the whole Fleet of the West Indian voyage in 1585.

#### SEPTEMBER.

The 14. of September departed out of the Roade of Plymouth with 23. Ships and Barks in all.  
The 27. of September we entered in the Roade of Bayon.  
The 30. of September our Lieutenent General Captayn Carleill went up from the Roade of Bayon to the River of Vigo with some Ships and Pinaces.

#### OCTOBER.

The 1. of October, all the rest of our Fleet came and ankred up in the River of Vigo from the Roade of Bayon.  
The 7. of October we set sayle and departed out of the River of Vigo, and came to anker agayne at the Islands of Roade of Bayon.  
The 11. of October the wind came at North North West, and so we departed from the Roade of Bayon alongh some part of the Spanish coast.  
The 24. of October in the morning, we fell with one of the Islands of Cannaria called Lancarone.

#### NOVEMBER.

The 9. of November we came within Cannor shot of Palma, being also one of the Islands of Cannaria, where by reason of the great surge of the Sea we could by no means land our men, but

were fayne within an howre after to depart from thence.

The 5. of November we landed 700. men in Ferro, also one of the Islands of Cannaria, but seeing the commodity thereof would be little awayl vs, we put to Sea in the same afternoon, the wynd at South South East, towards the coast of Barbary.

The 8. we defcryde the coast of Barbary, and made our course towards cape Blanco.

The 11. we bore somewhat neere with the coast of Barbary, and so continued alongh the shore till our coming to Cape Blanco. The 13. we fell with the Coast of Morocco, where putting into the Bay, we found certain French men of Newhauen, we departed thence that day shaping our course towards the Islands of Capo Verde.

The 16. of November we defcryde one of the Islands of Capo Verde called Bona Vida.

The 17. of November we saw and fel with the Island of Maye.

The 17. of November we also recovered the Island of Saint Iago, where we landed 1000. men, betwene the Town of Saint Iago and the Towne of Playe, under the chiefe charge of Captayn Carleill our Lieutenent General.

The 18. we entered and took the Towne of Santiago.

From the 18. of November to the 29. of the same month, we remained in the Towne of Saint Iago.

The 29. of November we departed from Saint Iago, putting over the great Ocean and making our course continually west ward for the west Indies.

#### DECEMBER.

The 11. of December we arrived to Guadalupe, one of the Islands of the west Indies, having made our passage over the Ocean in 19. dayes.

The 18. of December we came to the Dominica, an other Island where we waited and refreshed vs with such things as the Salvadges of the land brought unto vs.

The 19. of December we set sayle and departed thence towards another land lying to the Northward of Guadalupe.

The 20. we defcryde two Islands more, called Manarotte and Rounda.

The 21. we came to another Island, called Saint Christophers, where we landed and refreshed our sick men, for three or four dayes.

The 25. of December we departed thence, and set sayle West and by South.

The 27. of December being Munday, we defcryde an Island called Santa Cruz.

The 28. we came to the sight of Saint Iohns Island.

The 29. we defcryde two small Islands to the Westward of Saint Iohns Island called Mona Morica, which Islands lyen betwene the Island Hispaniola, and Saint Iohns Island.

The 30. being Thursday we recovered the Island Hispaniola.

#### JANVARIE.

The 1. of January we came to the bay of Saint Domingo, where

we landed 1000. men on shore on the Westermost part of the Bay, 9. or 10. miles distant from the Towne of Saint Domingo, the same day our men (by Gods helpe) took and spoyled the Towne, under the conduction of Captayn Carleill our Lieutenent General. In this Towne we remained the space of one month.

#### FEBRUARIE.

The 1. of February we departed out of the Bay of Saint Domingo, keeping our course South and South and by West.

The 5. of February we came to Capela Vela, on the same land of the West Indies, we thence sailed VVest and West South West.

The 6. of the same month we came before Rio de la Hacha, where we ankred all that night.

The 7. of February being Monday, in the morning we set sayle and went West North West to the sea, the Viceadmirall with his Skiffe and other Pinaces, being gone to the shore side, to see if he could get any gurd of Cartagena, but could finde none.

The 9. of February we came to the sight of Cartagena, where we recovered and ankred in the harbour, and landed our men 4. or 5. miles to the Westward of the Towne, under the conduction of Captayn Carleill our Lieutenent General, our men anchored close by the wall of the Sea, until our coming to the Towne, where we found the Enemy strongly fortified and well provided of Artillery and small shot, that continually for the space of halfe an howre played upon vs, (but by Gods providence) we won their fortresse and so presently entered and won their Towne, as he book

of discourse of that voyage doth more playnly declare, we remained in this Towne of Cartagena the space of 6. weekes.

#### MARCH.

The 26. of March we departed out of the harbour of Cartagena towards Cape Saint Antony in the Island Cuba.

#### APRILL.

The 23. of April we fell with two Islands called Calmanes, where we refreshed our selves with many Alligators and greave turtles, being very big and fearefull beasts to behold, but were made good meate to eat, and so the next day we departed thence towards Capelaint Antony.

The 27. of April we came to Cape Saint Antony, being the Westermost part of Cuba, where ankred by night because the water could not be specially found, and so departing thence within two howrs after our arrival, we put to Sea alongh the coast of Cuba, and plying up and downe with contrary winde, hoping of fill to recover the Maranges, a good harbour, the Eastward of the end after 14. dayes beating up and downe, put downe to Cape Saint Antony agayne, where the scarcity of fresh water began to growe somewhat greater with vs, we were fayne to take such water as we found in the Moorish ground, by a king of pits, and cut of them to take up the water that would gather together in them.

#### MAY.

The 15. of May we departed the second time from the Cape Saint Antony, and proceeding about the Cape of Florida, we never touched any where, but kept the coast alongh.

The 21. of May early in the morning we defcryde the River of Saint Augustine in Florida, in 36. degrees of Latitude, where some small Spanish Garrison was planted, of some 150. men, or thereabouts: Here we spent two dayes in taking the fort and spoiling the Towne, and so departed agayne keeping as nigh the shore as might be, to have a sight if it might be of our English men planted in Virginia.

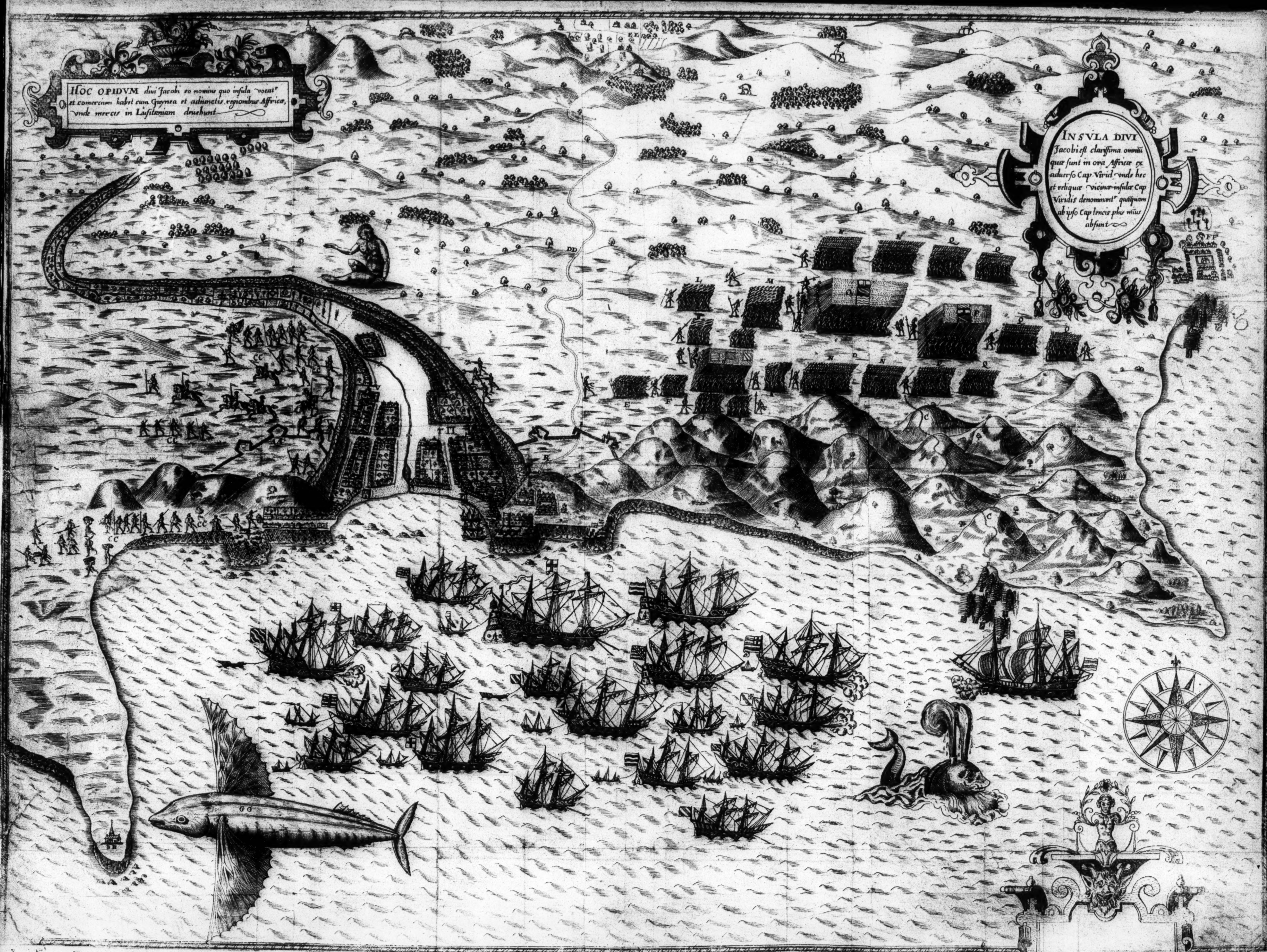
#### JUNE.

The 9. of June in coming alongh the coast, we discovered some part of Virginia, and found some of our English men, and the next day spake with more of them, & so after wards with them all. The 18. of June we departed from the coast of Virginia, and so betwene Virginia and the first light of England, we were in sailing one whole month, or thereabouts.

#### JULY.

The 22. of July, we fell in sight of the Sorlinges, or the Islands of Solly, being the westermost part of all England.  
The 24. of July 1586. God be thanked we arrived all in good safety at Portsmouth.





# Saint Iago.

- A The place where the whole Fleete first anchored.
- B The place where the Pinnaces and Shipboates did for the fouldiers on shore, which might be some five miles from the towne of S. Iago.
- C The way which the army did passe over the mountaines.
- D A large plaine and place where the army was martialled in order of battell, and so marched towards the towne.
- E A troupe of shot sent before the vanguard to discover.
- F A troupe of shot belonging to the vanguard, and was lead a little before the squadron of pikes of the said vanguard.
- G The squadron of pikes which had the vanguard, which squadron with the troupes of shot belonging vnto it consisted of three companies.
- H Two troupes of shot which marched as the right wing or flanke of the vanguard.
- I Two troupes of shot marching on the left wing or flanke of the vanguard.

- K A troupe of shot being also of the vanguard and followed the pikes.
- L The first troupe of shot belonging to the battell, and is the lesser of the twaine that march before, appointed expressly to discover and to take knowledge of any thing before.
- M The second troupe of shot being the greater belonging to the maine battell, and marched next before the same.
- N Troupes of shot belonging to the maine battell.
- O The great squadron of pikes which carried the place of maine battell, which with the troupes of shot belonging vnto it, consisted of foure companies of one hundred and fifty men to each ensigne.
- P The squadron of pikes which made the riergard, which with the troupes of shot therunto belonging, consisted of three ensignes or companies.
- Q Troupes of shot belonging to the riergard.
- R A place fortified without the towne of Saint Iago, by the which

- we entered the same being vpon a high hill or mountaine, and easily overlooking all the towne, vnto the which towne from thence there lieth a way by that sloping parte of the hill which is towards the sea, but the rest of the said towne lieth in a low bottom, a valley between two hills and the hills being chuffed on bothe sides of the said valley which valley continueth a great way vp into the country, in the which valley dooth grow many pleasant fruites, which are watered at pleasure by meanes of a small fine brooke of running water issuing out of the mountaines of the Island country.
- S The valley aforesaid wherein do grow both many excellent hearbs and sundry most delicate fruites, as Dates, Cochus nutres, Plantains, Orengees, Lemons, Sugercanes and diuers others.
- T The market place.
- V The Church.
- X The middle platforme, standing to the sea warde furnished with ve-

- ry good artillery.
- Y The platforme on the west part of the towne furnished in like sort as the rest.
- Z The platforme on the East part well planted with great ordinance as the rest.
- AA A place vpon the height of the mountaine standing on the west side of the valley, and was fortified as the other ouer against it by the which we entered.
- BB A little Chappell that stood on the point of land on the West side of Saint Iago.
- CC The towne people being Portugals and flying from thence.
- DD The way which we marched into the country towards the village called Saint Domingo, where it was said the Bishop and gouernours were fled, but vpon our approche thitherwardes, they also fled from thence before vs.
- EE The village of Saint Domingo being twelue English miles, that

- is, six leagues of France distant from Saint Iago into the hart of the Island country.
- FF The towne of Prayo standing by the sea side, which vpon our going a way was burned with fire as the towne of Saint Iago was.
- GG The picture of a flying fish, drawne very like to the living fish, whereof we saw great store, and had many by falling into the ships, for they fly not about ten or twelue score paces and so fall into the sea againe, out of the which they rise & take their flight commonly in flocks together when they be hardly chased, and euen ready to be deuoured of the Dolphin and a fish called Bonito. This picture of the flying fish is well nigh as big as the living fish, of which kind there hath not bene fene any in my knowledge to carry about double the length of this pictured fish.



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## Saint Domingo.

- A Fires made by the Spaniards dwelling in the Country vpon sight of our ships, to give notice vnto those of the Towne.  
B The place where our Pinnaces & Shipboates landed our souldiers, which might be some ten miles from the citie of Saint Domingo.  
C A woody way which our Army marched along the country, to the city of Saint Domingo the same being a beaten broad high way.  
D A large plane and place where the Army was martialled into order of battell, and so marched towards the city.  
E A troupe of shot sent before the vanguard to discover.  
F A troupe of shot belonging to the vanguard, and was lead a little before the squadron of pikes of the said vanguard.  
G The squadron of pikes which had the vanguard, which squadron with the troupes of shot belonging vnto it, consisted of three companies.  
H Two troupes of shot which marched as the right wing or flank of the vanguard.  
I Two troupes of shot marching as the left wing or flank of the vanguard.  
K A Troupe of shot being also of the vanguard, & followed the pikes.  
L The first troupe of shot belonging to the battell, and is the lesser of the vanguard that march before, appointed expressly to discover and to take knowledge of any thing before.  
M The second troupe of shot being the greater belonging to the

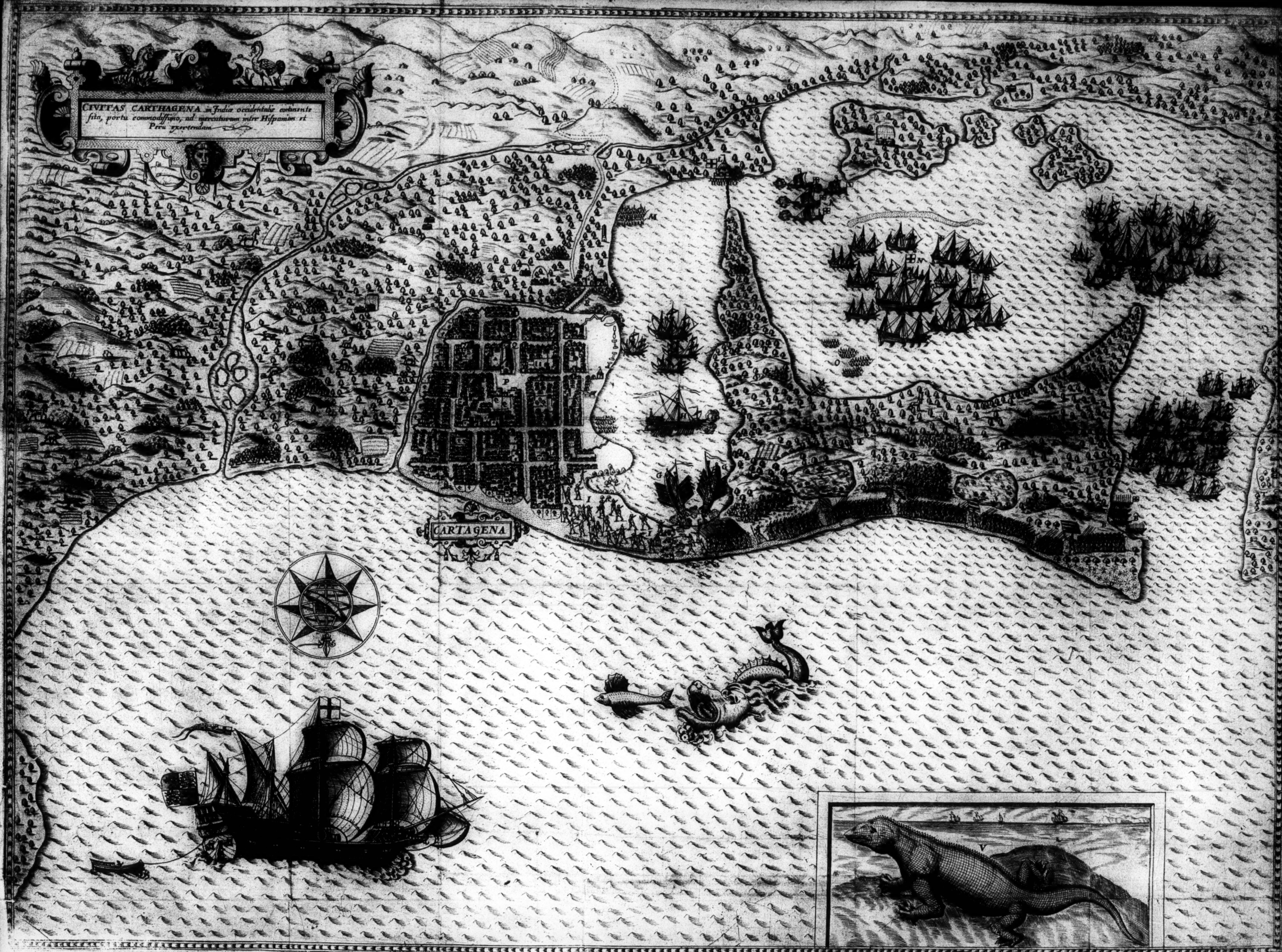
- maine battell and marched next before the same.  
N Troupes of shot belonging to the maine battell.  
O The great squadron of pikes which carried the place of maine battell, which with the troupes of shot belonging vnto it consisted of foure Companies of 150. men to each company or there about.  
P The Squadron of pikes which made the riergard, which with the troupes of shot thereunto belonging, consisted of three ensignes or companies.  
Q Troupes of shot belonging to the riergard.  
R The gate where M. Carleill the Lieutenant Generall entred with his companies, where was placed and discharged against vs three peeces of ordinance.  
S The gate where Captaine Powell entred with the vanguard.  
T A great droue of kine and oxen of a huge bignesse, which the enemy had driuen vpon vs to put vs out of order, that then their horsemen might the better assaile vs.  
V Two troupes of horsemen of the enemy, which sometime charged our vanguard, but were quickly made to retire.  
X Two troupes of Spaniards which sometime we saw in fight.  
Y A troupe of shot of the enemy which lay in ambush, and discharged their volley of shot vpon vs hard by the gate where the Lieutenant Generall with his troupes entred the city pell mell with them.

- Z The place where the whole Fleet anchored.  
AA The market place of the city.  
BB The great church being very finely built & sumtuously furnished.  
CC The castle wherein they had planted some 50. peeces of ordinance which commanded all the harbour, as well to seaward as also to the inward part thereof, being walled about with free stone, and was kept by the Spaniards after the town was lost the space of twelue houres, vntill they saw vs ready to enter it by force, and they fled ouer the riuer by little boates.  
DD Ships which they purposely drowned in the mouth of the harbour, because our Fleet should not enter into the said harbour.  
EE A goodly great Gallie which the Spaniards had in their harbour which at our departure from the citie we burned.  
FF Ships of the Spaniards in the inner harbour, which vpon our departure we consumed with fire.  
GG Gardens which were very pleasant being very full of manie excellent sorts of fruites, which belonged to the indwellers of the citie.  
HH A Friene on the top of a hill called Saint Barbara.  
II The way which a messenger went from the Generall vp into the country to the Lord President of Saint Domingo, being some 12. miles distant from the citie.  
KK A place called the white Tower.

LL A strange beast drawne after the life, & is called by our English mariners Aligarta, by the Spaniards Caiman, which lieth both at sea and land, he watcheth the Tortoise when the laith egges, & when the Tortoise is gone from them he will hunt them out, & deuour them all that he findeth. He hath bene seene by the Spaniards to take hold of an ox or cowe by the taile and so to draw them forcibly into the sea, and there deuour them: & so likewise a man whom he hath surprised a sleepe or otherwise at vnwares: for if he be in time espied a man may well escape by flight, for he runneth not so fast as a man, but with pieces & pikes we killed many in desolate Islands and ate them, whose flesh is most like to veale in light, but the olde are somewhat rammish in tast: the young of halfe growth are very speciall good meate, his back is well armed with a strong scale, but his belly soft, and betwene the foreleggs and the body is the best place to strike him with a pike, they are of eight or nine foote long and some lesse, his backe of a darkish gray colour, his belly whitish yellow.  
MM A Tortoise is a fish that lieth in the sea, but cometh to the land to lay his egges in breeding time, and going vpon her finnes which are strong and tough, cometh to the sand some 40. or 50. paces from the sea, there with her fore finnes scrapeth a hole in the sand, and so turning her hinder parte in the said hole laith her egges, which at one time are about one hundred, and so scraping the sand ouer the eggs againe to hide

them, goeth her way to the sea and neuer commeth againe, the eggs by the heat of the sunne are in a due time hatched, and the yong go presently to the sea one following of an other, with whom if the Aligarta doe meet, he deuoureth the one after an other as they come. This Tortoise flesh is good meate, & is like vnto beefe both in tast and the egges are also very good, sauing that they haue a litle rammish tast (as to me seemeth) but many others liked them wel, the scale of the backe which is but one shell is about three foot long, and two foote and a halfe broad, whereof many are vfed for targets against arrowes, or any other edged weapon. In the Islands of Caimanes we killed a hundred in two nights, where we killed also many Aligartas as forsaide, & therewith refreshed our people greatly. The Tortoise in the night comming vp to lay egges as is aforesaid, is watched by vs, who purposely walking along by the sea side, as soone as we can espie them on land either going vp or coming downe, we runne to take holde of them, who runneth but slowly, and so ouerturne them by the side of the backe shell, and lay them on their backs, and so leauing them go on to seeke more vntill the morning, and then gather themall together, for they can not possibily turne themselves on their belly againe, the backe is blackish, the belly hath also a scale, but it is softer then the backe, and yellow of colour, and betwene the two shelles they will draw in their head and feet as it were betwene two boordes, when they be affraid of any thing.





Cartagena, Colombia

## Cartagena.

- A The place where the whole Fleet first anchored.  
 B The place where the Pinnaces and Shipboats did set the fouldiers on shore, which might become foure or five miles distant from the towne of Cartagena.  
 C The way which our Army marched along the sea side towards the towne.  
 D Small stiches in great numbers of halfe a yarde long being sharpe pointed at both endes, the one end being thrust into the ground in the common high way as we should have marched, & the other end sticking upwards, & as it were bent against vs, and were all dressed with a most villanous and mortall poison: so as it did but breake the skin of any part of a man either in the leg or otherwise, there was no remedie to be had to preferue his life. But the direction which was geuen vs by Maister Carleill Lieutenant generall to march close by the sea side, was cause that very few of our men were touched with them.  
 E The troupe of pikes and shot which had the vanguard of our Army.  
 F A Fortification built of stone worke cleane ouer the necke of the

lanle, very orderly done each parte aunfwearing and flanking the other, hauing a ditch or trench without it, and within were five peeces of great ordnance, fakers and demiculuerins, which did beate right in front vpon our approach, and within the said wall for the gard thereof were also three hundred men, pikes and shot, the said necke of land being but fiftie paces ouer from one sea water to the other.  
 G Two great Gallies which were within the haven, were placed as you see without the stone wall aforaid, of purpose to beat crosse the straight of land: and so to flanke vs in our approach, in which Gallies were planted eleuen peeces of ordnance and 400. souldiers, which of ordinarie did belong vnto them, & were all small shot, which ordnance & small shot as wel on land as in the Gallies, was wonderfully imploied that it was strange to heare the saue. But God who hath appointed the meanes, preferred our troups aboue all expectation: for by the direction which was geuen by Maister Carleill the Lieutenant Generall to marche close by the sea side, which was also lower then all the rest of the ground and by the aduantage of the darknes, the day light being not as yet broken forth, we escaped the most danger of all their thunde-

ring, and made our approach with very small losse to speake of. And so finding at one end of this Fortification a little place for their horses to fallie, which was also made vp with a good Barikado of wine pipes filled with earth, we attempted the same, and finding our pikes longer then theirs, our bodies better armed, and our mindes more resolutely prepared, we plucked the same downe with our handes to the ground, and will they nill, we entered perforce, in which fight the Captaine of the place being a very gallant personage, was first hurt and then taken prisoner, and almost all his officers slaine, with diuers others of his company.  
 H A great Galliasse well furnished with ordnance, which she imploied as well as the might, but not to any purpose because she could not come so neere the shore, which was not deepe enough of water for her.  
 I The Spaniards flying away after our entry into the Fortification aforaid, and hauing quickly afterwards lost their towne also, they passed through the same, and by the bridge on the other side do take their flight into the country.

K Certaine Pinnaces of ours which intertained a little skirmish with the forte of the haven, but returned to the Fleet without being able to do any matter of importance.  
 L The Forte which kept the inner haven, which was built of faire free stone, and had in it both good store of ordnance and men to defend it, but it was abandoned the day after we had wonne the towne, vpon intelligence they had gotten of an attempt which was intended against it the same night following.  
 M The place where the two Gallies were burned.  
 N The place where our Fleet anchored the second time, which was after the towne was wonne.  
 O Ships of theirs which we burned.  
 P The market place of the towne.  
 Q The Church which was newly builded of very faire stone worke which by vs was much ruined: game, by a chauce in shooting a peece of ordnance at the setting of the watch, the bullet whereof being a great culuerin or rather a demicannon, happening to take the toppe of a maine pillar, made one parte after an other to fall downe.

R A bridge by the which the Spaniards took their flight into the countrie after they had lost their towne.  
 S The place where our ships anchored the third time being vpon our departure.  
 T An Island wherein is planted as is in an orchard a great number of delicate frutes, more then can be well remembered, as Orenge, Lemons, Plantens, Marney, Apples, Sugercanes, &c. In the said Island is also a very great well of fresh water, where we furnished the whole Fleet of fresh water.  
 V A beast called a Guana bearing this shape and fashion as is here truly portrayed, it liueth on the land in the woodes and desert places, and is caught by the sauage or Indian people who sell them to the Spaniards, they are of a sad greene colour, and their body of the bignes of a conie, they are eaten by the Indians and Spaniards, and so likewise by vs for a very delicate meate, in the breeding time the femall is full of egges in great number, and they of all the rest are esteemed the most delicate.  
 X Two lakes of standing water being brackish.





## Saint Augustine.

- A The place where the whole Fleet came to anchor.  
 B The place where the Pinnaces and Shipboats did set vs on shore.  
 C A Beacon or high scaffold standing on the sand hills, wherein the Spaniards did use to discover ships at sea.  
 D The way which our army marched along the sand by the sea side towards their fort.  
 E The place where our Pinnaces put our ordnance on land.  
 F A lone plaine or meadow ground through the which our troupes passed, to go towards the woods right over against the Spaniards forte.

G A wood growing hard by the river side, hauing betweene it and the river side a high bancke of sande, in which wood our men encamped themselves, and in the said great bancke of sand, being fitted for the purpose was placed also two peeces of ordnance, to beate the Spaniards forte, which was done with such expedition as they were planted and discharged twise or thrise the same day we landed, meaning the next day to haue had more ordnance brought, and to haue it planted on the same side of the river wherein the forte is, whither Master Carleill our Lieutenant generall was minded the same night to transport him-

self & some part of the army, to lodge himself in some trenches close by the forte, but the Spaniards perceiuing the approach abandoned the place before the day.

H A Pinnace which the Spaniards had lying hard by their forte in the little river.

I The fort which the Spaniards had made of the bodies of Cedar trees, they placed therein some fourteene great and long peeces of artillery, which at our arriual there to the sand bancke played vpon vs, the forte was called Saint John de Pinos which afterward we burned.

K Our Pinnaces as they rowed vp the river being all full of men, who because the way was not passable were faine to imbarke them selues to take the towne of Saint Augustine, which being wonne was at our departure burned to the ground.

L The towne of Saint Augustine where dwelled a hundred and fifty Spanish souldiers.

M The towne house.

N A high scaffold for a watchman.

O The Church.

P The lively portraiture of a fish called the Dolphin, which is of three seuerall coullours: the top of his backe and all his fins be blue, all his sides are of light greene, the belly white, his head almost all blue, the taile one parte blue, and the lower parte greene, he is very pleasant to beholde in the sea by day light, and in the night he seemeth to be of the coullour of gold, he taketh pleasure as other fishes do by swimming by the ship, he is excellent sweete to be eaten, this fish liueth most by chasing of the flying fish and other small fishes, they are caught most commonly by our mariners with harping irons or fishygs.